Session 3: Organization and Governance of the Monitoring Function

RTO West Market Monitoring Workshop
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Session 1: Market Monitoring: Why

Session 2: Who Will Monitor; the RTO's Role

→ Session 3: Organization and Governance of Monitoring

Session 4: Monitoring Tasks and Process

Session 5: Authority to Address Problems

Session 6: Access to, Disclosure of Sensitive Information

Session 7: Market Power Issues



Scope and Focus of Session 3

- The organization of the monitoring function (within RTO or outside, etc.)
- Governance of the monitoring function (who must approve the monitor's actions, etc.)
- Relationships of monitoring function to other entities



Objectives Guiding These Choices

- Objectivity; independence of the monitored markets
 - Is RTO independent of any and all *participants*? Must be.
 - Is RTO independent of the *markets*? Order 2000 accepts there can be an issue here (RTO is a buyer of services)
- Effectiveness in its tasks (access to information, etc.)
- Quality control, consistency w/ RTO policies (RTO team)
- Ability to objectively review RTO rules, performance
- Ability to get the right expertise involved as needed
- Other objectives?



Organization and Governance Choices Depend Upon RTO Monitoring Focus, Likely Problems

- The prioritization of these objectives will depend upon the types of potential problems monitoring is expected to focus on; which are most important?
 - Design flaws, software/hardware/wetware errors
 - Gaming or market power of transmission owners; generation owners; other participants
 - RTO performance, RTO involvement in markets



Monitoring Involves Both Day-To-Day and "Big Picture" Activities

• Day-to-day:

- Monitor market results for evidence of hardware/software errors, market design flaws, etc. and make any corrections
- Monitor for gaming or market power, administer any authorized mitigation
- Monitor, enforce tariff compliance

• Bigger picture:

- Assess effectiveness of RTO market design, rules, etc.
- Determine needed market design improvements
- Determine policies for exercising authority, thresholds, etc.



Alternatives for the Organization of the Monitoring Function

- RTO internal Market Monitoring Unit (MMU)
 - Dedicated staff, separate from, but with access to other RTO staff (data regarding investigations must be kept confidential, separate hardware and software needs)
- Can RTO staff with other responsibilities also perform the monitoring?
- Market monitoring function outside of the RTO?
 - New organization or added function of existing organization
 - Midwest ISO plan: possibly "under contract" to ISO
- Outside experts may augment day-to-day monitoring staff



Organization of Monitoring at Existing ISOs

- All four have internal MMUs (staffing: 4-8)
- Outside experts:
 - PJM, ISO-NE: *ad hoc* basis (no formal role)
 - CA-ISO, CA-PX, NYISO: Outside experts appointed by Board, with formal responsibilities under monitoring plan.
 - CA: 3-4 member panels (ISO Market Surveillance Committee, PX Market Monitoring Committee)
 - NY: Market Advisor, a consultant
- Midwest ISO: Plan allows internal or external group to perform the monitoring; no mention of outside experts.



Use of Outside Experts or Panel

- Typical role and responsibilities:
 - Could be ad hoc or a standing panel
 - Provide expertise to augment skills of day-to-day MMU staff
 - Review and comment on data, indices, evaluation criteria, etc. used by MMU
 - Independently review and analysis of markets
 - Produce regular and occasional reports
- Qualifications:
 - Independence
 - Recognized expertise in relevant areas (electricity markets and market design, market power, economics, finance, etc.)



FERC's Views on Use of Outside Experts

- Did not require use of outside experts in Order 2000
- Expressed a strong preference for it in ISO-NE decision:

"Finally, we strongly encourage NEPOOL to provide for monitoring both by the ISO as well as qualified independent outside experts. Each can provide a valuable monitoring perspective. The ISO will have the ability to observe the markets as they perform on a day-to-day basis. Qualified independent outside experts can bring an added level of expertise, as well as an outside perspective regarding market behavior and market anomalies that may develop." (*OA97-237*, *12/17/98*)



Governance, Reporting Relationships: California ISO Monitoring

- MMU reports to ISO CEO
- CEO and outside panel have independent authority to refer matters to ISO Board
- ISO Board imposes any sanctions or penalties, upon recommendation of CEO or outside panel
- MMU when appropriate "refers matters through the ISO CEO" to regulatory authorities; Board is informed
- At outside panel's request, ISO CEO is to publish its reports or incorporate them into the ISO's reports



Governance, Reporting Relationships: PJM Monitoring

- MMU is accountable to President, Board
- President, MMU have independent authority to refer matters to Board
- Regulatory filings require Board approval
- FERC has made it clear to MMU that it can approach FERC directly with recommendations
- Government agencies can request additional reports, which are provided subject to protection of confidential information.



Governance, Reporting Relationships: NYISO Monitoring

- MMU reports to ISO CEO
- Market Advisor is accountable to CEO, serves at pleasure of Board, has independent authority to refer matters to Board
- MMU with CEO approval and "in consultation with Market Advisor" imposes approved mitigation, invokes dispute resolution, refers matters to regulatory authorities
- Board, CEO or interested government agencies can require MMU or Market Advisor to prepare additional reports.



Other Governance and Reporting Issues

- RTO Board, or some other RTO committee to make final call on imposition of any sanctions, penalties, etc.?
- Relationship of RTO monitoring to
 - Market monitors in interconnected areas
 - WSCC
 - Any new WSCC-wide industry organization or monitoring entity
 - Other Northwest organizations



Organization and Governance Alternatives: Summary

- MMU: Internal to RTO or separate? If separate, what access to confidential market information, RTO staff? What role with respect to design flaws?
- How much independent authority without RTO CEO or Board approval?
- Who makes final call on big issues such as sanctions?
- Outside expert role in monitoring? Standing panel or *ad hoc*?



Organization and Governance Alternatives: Discussion

